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THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1963

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1963

ALTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

ALTON 2263

Council Offices,
Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton, Hants.

(Telephone:- ALTON 2263)

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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ALTON

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Vice-Chairman	...	Cmdr. L. Derek Jones, R.N. (Retd)

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Vice-Chairman	Colonel A. C. Parry (Retd)

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W. H. Crispe, Esq.	Captain H. J. M. Holmes

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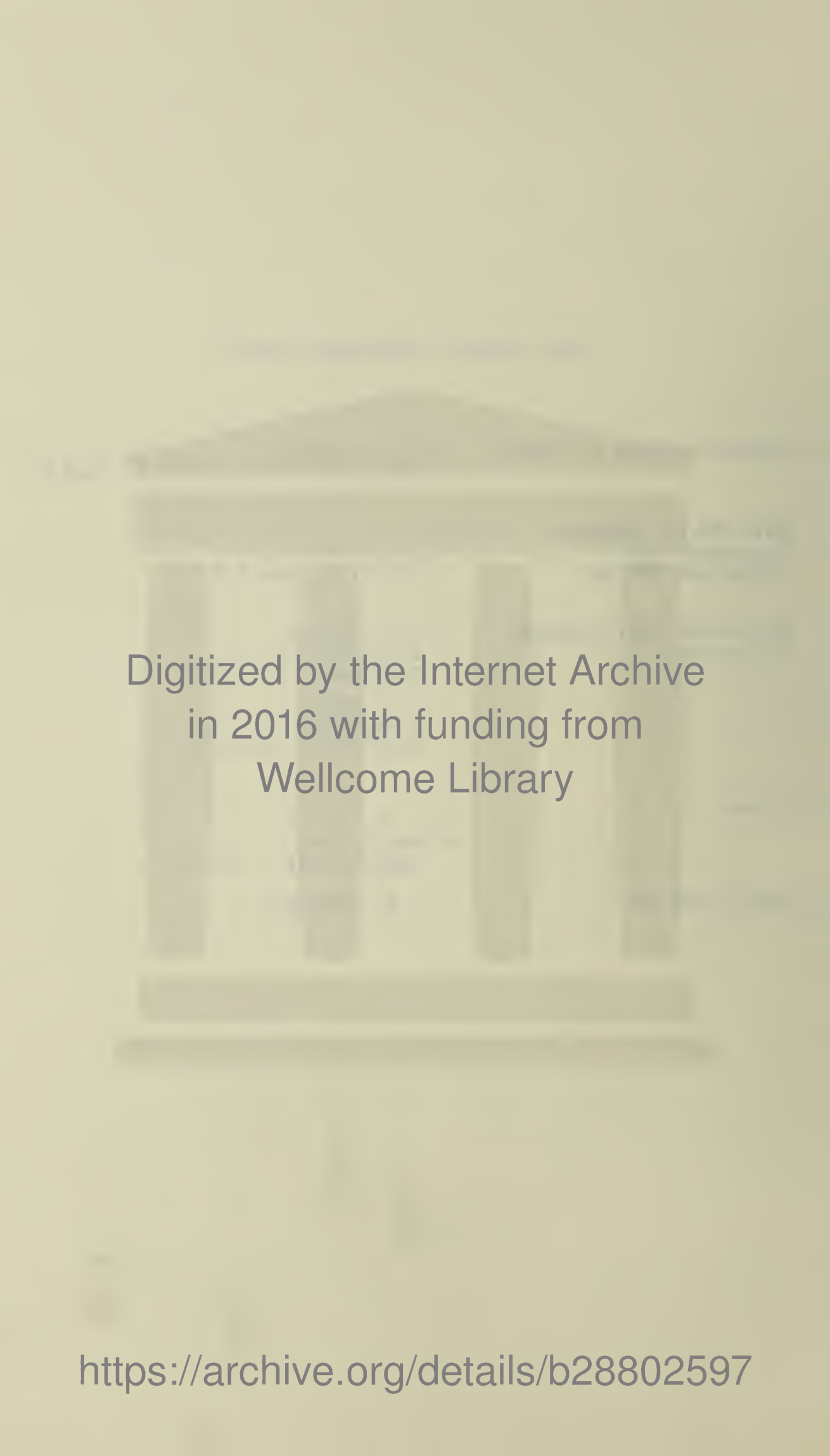
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Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, O.B.E.	

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Medical Officer of Health	- R. L. Goodey, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Petroleum Officer	- J. H. Johnson, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector	- W. R. Ayrton, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned:- 30.4.63) - B. J. Dean, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed:- 8.7.63)
Clerks	-- P. F. Mercer -- Mrs. V. Cox (Appointed:- 1.10.63)
Rodent Officer	- J. W. Debenham



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ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-
ALTON 2263

Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton, Hants.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report for the year ending the 31st December, 1963. It is prepared according to the regulations laid down by the Ministry and deals with the sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration and vital statistics of the area, together with other matters considered of interest or concern to the health of the community in the area.

Each year some attempt is made to emphasise the importance of altering standards in assessing the development of public health. Public health organisation is subject to change; it is susceptible to modernisation only if the community is well informed and is prepared to jettison ideas which were possibly suitable for the social climate and environment of thirty years ago but which now are out of date. Such ideas still find support in many quarters however.

In general the health of the population of the Rural District has remained good in 1963. The figures for immunisation and vaccination, however, have decreased. Shortage of health visiting staff during the year is undoubtedly one cause of this indifference among parents which, I hope, is temporary.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support; to Mr. Holden, the Clerk of the Council; to Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector; and to all other officers of the Council and to all the members of the Public Health Department staff who have assisted me in the compilation of this report.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ALTON RURAL DISTRICT

This area extends from the Surrey border in the east to Winchester Rural District in the west. In the south it is bounded by Petersfield Rural District and on the north by Basingstoke Rural District; it surrounds Alton Urban District.

There are twenty-one parishes, much of the population is concerned with farming and associated occupations although in some parishes building activity has resulted in a considerable influx of retired people and people whose livelihood is increasingly outside the district. Farnham and Basingstoke are the military camps in the parish of Alton Rural. The projected closing of the Alton to Winchester railway line may affect considerably those parishes west of the town of Alton; population in this area may, therefore, remain static in the absence of additional transport facilities.

The population for Alton Rural District for mid-1963 is estimated at 25,560. This is an increase of 470 on 1962.

STAFF

Mr. W. R. Ayrton, Additional Public Health Inspector since the 1st June, 1962, resigned on the 30th April, 1963.

He was succeeded by Mr. E. J. Dean who commenced his duties on the 8th July, 1963.

Mr. E. F. Gorton, appointed as additional clerk for joint assistance in the Treasurer's and Public Health Departments, was transferred to the Treasurer's Department to work there in a full-time capacity as from the 1st October, 1963.

His part-time clerical duties in the Public Health Department are now undertaken by Mrs. V. Cox who was appointed to succeed him on the 1st October, 1963.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

As at 31st December, 1963.

Area, in acres	..	65,526
Total estimated mid-year Home Population (including military)	..	25,560
Number of inhabited houses	..	7,449
Ratable Value	..	£788,908
Product of the penny rate 1962-63	..	£1,233
Revised estimated product of penny rate 1963-64	..	£3,150

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

Number:- 569 (Male - 294 Female - 275)

Rate per 1,000 population:- 22.2

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births:- 8.6

STILLBIRTHS

Number:- 10

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:- 17.2

Total Live and Still Births:- 579

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year) - 20

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 35.1

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 34.6

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births
- 40.8

Neo-natal Mortality Rate -

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births - 19.3

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate -

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births - 15.7

Perinatal Mortality Rate -

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000
total live and still births - 34.5

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths - NIL

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births - NIL

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Where small numbers are involved the rates obtained are not necessarily statistically significant.

BIRTHS

Of the total of 569 live births, 49 were illegitimate.

The live birth rate calculated from these figures is 22.2. This may be compared with the rates for the previous quinquennium of 23.7 in 1962, 18.3 in 1961, 18.7 in 1960, 17.6 in 1959 and 17.3 in 1958.

For this district a Comparability Factor is provided by the Registrar General in order that the birth rate in this area should be comparable with that in other areas.

As the Comparability Factor for births is 1.08, the adjusted rate is, therefore, 23.9.

The Birth Rate (provisional) for England and Wales in 1963 was 18.2 per 1,000 population (the highest since 1947).

DEATHS

Infant Deaths

Deaths under 1 year of infants in the area were 20 (18 legitimate and 2 illegitimate). Of these, 9 (8 legitimate and 1 illegitimate) died in the first week of life.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1963 was 20.9 per 1,000 live births.

Total Deaths

There were 294 deaths in this area in 1963 (169 males and 125 females). This gives a crude death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population.

The Comparability Factor for deaths for this area is 1.00, giving an adjusted rate of 11.5.

The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1963 was 12.2 per 1,000 population.

CAUSES OF DEATH

There were 294 deaths in the Rural area in 1963. As has now become the usual pattern the most common single cause of death was "diseases of the heart and arteries". This was 107 or 36% of the total number. Accidents were the cause of 13 and suicide of 1 death. Respiratory diseases, including lung cancer accounted for 52 deaths.

A false impression appears to be current that the average age of death has increased markedly in the last thirty years. The average man aged 45 now may expect to live until 72; the average woman of 45 until 77. By the time these "average people" reach 65 the life expectation for the survivors is 12 years for the man and 15 for the woman. Compared with 1930-1932 this is only one extra year's life expectation for the man and two for the woman.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Communicable diseases for which statistics are available are those which are notifiable under various Acts and Regulations. Notifications are made to this Department by general practitioners and through other sources. There is little question but that a proportion of cases is not notified, in particular, the infectious diseases of childhood (indeed, owing to prophylactic immunisation it is probable that many mild cases of whooping cough may pass unrecognised). Notification of tuberculosis is probably complete.

MEASLES

This is the most common notifiable infectious disease. The incidence of measles varies, reaching a peak every second year; 1963 was such a year. In 1961 there were 298 cases notified in this area, 31 cases in 1962, and 290 cases in 1963.

WHOOPING COUGH

The protective value of immunisation against whooping cough is well proven. There were 11 cases notified in 1963. Forty years ago in this area according to the Annual Report of my predecessor, Dr. Leslie, there were several outbreaks of whooping cough necessitating the closure of schools. There was one death ascribed to whooping cough in 1923.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

This is a "febrile condition" associated with childbirth which requires investigation into the cause. The infection itself can be controlled by antibiotics. There was one case reported in 1963.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Thirteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. A Tuberculosis Register is kept; at the end of 1963 the numbers on this Register (which includes all "arrested" and "quiescent" cases) were as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	81	67
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	21

The results of the 1962 visit of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit became available during the year.

These are summarised as follows:-

Number of X-rays taken	...	1,196
Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis	...	2
Cases of non-tuberculous lesions (including lung cancer)	...	10

WINTER EPIDEMIC VOMITING

In November an outbreak of diarrhoea and vomiting was reported in a local school. Over half the children were affected but symptoms were mild, lasting for twenty-four hours and leaving no after-effects.

Bacteriological examination of food samples from the school kitchen and other investigations involving school children and food handlers were negative. It is probable that this outbreak was due to "winter epidemic vomiting" of viral origin. A similar outbreak was noted in a local school in March, 1962.

SONNÉ DYSENTERY

This infection of the bowel is easily passed from one person to another in a family or in a school. Unfortunately temporary carriers of this disease are not always detected. One infection with Sonné dysentery was confirmed bacteriologically. A certain number of other cases were investigated but the organism was not isolated by the laboratory.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were reported. However, during the year this Department was informed of three different episodes of food poisoning occurring outside the district following meals at which people living in this area had been present. Further investigation proved that these persons were not directly involved.

SCARLET FEVER

There were four cases of scarlet fever reported during the year. The streptococcus responsible for scarlet fever also causes other non-notifiable disease. The notification of these four cases has little relevance when considering incidence as there is widespread distribution of the causative organism.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

This is a disease which is typically associated with rats. One case occurred in this area in a rat infested kennels, the germ responsible almost certainly causing infection through lacerations on the patient's hand. The case was confirmed pathologically, the patient, although extremely ill, recovered. The rat infestation was cleared by this Department.

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Infectious disease has lost much of its importance in the community in the 1960s. With a rising standard of living and better hygienic methods the incidence of transmissible disease (with the exception of intestinal infections) has been very much reduced. Emphasis is now required on further methods of prevention to maintain this immunity.

PROPHYLAXIS

DIPHTHERIA

It is always difficult to appreciate the value of preventive measures, few people give much attention to diseases they have not had. Statistics concerning the community lack the appeal of the more dramatic episodes in an individual's history. However, the following simple figures are informative and show the decrease in diphtheria following the acceptance of immunisation procedures:-

Mean Annual Death Rate per million
- England and Wales -

<u>1940-44</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1962</u>
4.8	1	0.2

In this area the rôle of the Health Visitor is most important in maintaining a high level of infant immunisation. Generally it is considered that an adequate degree of protection in the community is secured by a minimal immunisation level of 70% of infants. In this area during much of 1963, owing to ill health and absence, the normal complement of Health Visitors was not available. The percentage of infants immunised against diphtheria in Aiton Rural District in 1963 was 60%.

The number of injections given in the year 1963 is shown below:-

Number of children who completed a course of primary immunisations and who received reinforcing injections										
Ages	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Whooping Cough only		Triple Antigen		Diphtheria & Tetanus	
	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr
Under 1	2	-	1	-	-	-	138	-	1	-
1 - 4	25	-	6	-	2	-	253	11	-	1
5 - 14	11	267	-	1	-	-	5	62	3	95
Totals:	38	267	7	1	2	-	396	73	4	96

During the year 1963, therefore, 445 primary courses against diphtheria were provided for children under 4 and 437 booster doses were given in that age range.

In the first twelve months of life, 142 children completed a primary course.

POLIOMYELITIS

In 1963 there were in England and Wales 51 notifications of acute poliomyelitis. Five years previously there were approximately 2,000 and in 1953 over 5,000 such notifications. The decrease has been due to a considerable extent to the introduction of vaccination against poliomyelitis. In 1961 there was a rise in notifications, Sabin live oral vaccine was then introduced (and has now largely replaced Salk vaccine). The rapid decline in notified cases thereupon continued.

There have been no cases of poliomyelitis notified in this area since 1959.

It is advocated that all infants who have reached the age of six months should start receiving protection with vaccine and should receive a boosting dose at the age of 5. Such vaccination is carried out in the local authority clinics and primary schools, and is also available from general practitioners. Oral vaccine is almost exclusively used, this having largely superseded Salk vaccine which is given by injection. The advantages of oral vaccine over Salk in ease of vaccination and in duration of protection are now well known. In 1963, 295 primary vaccinations against poliomyelitis were carried out. Expressed as a percentage of births in 1962, (595), the approximate figure of 50% for infant vaccination against poliomyelitis is obtained. This cannot be considered satisfactory. It is hoped that 1964 will show a return to the previously adequate level of protection.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Opinions differ as to the desirability of universal infant vaccination against smallpox (universal vaccination of adults is unnecessary and impossible). The usual practice in case of an outbreak is ring vaccination of contacts rather than mass vaccination of the population.

Many persons wishing to go abroad require an International Certificate of Vaccination, so vaccination for such people is necessary. Less complication occurs if primary vaccination in children is carried out after the first birthday. The Ministry of Health, therefore, suggested in 1962 that vaccination against smallpox is best performed after the first twelve months and this is done in local authority clinics. The results of this policy will be seen in the figures for vaccination in 1963. Owing to postponement of vaccination until the second year of life of many children, it is not possible to obtain figures comparable with previous years.

An analysis of vaccinations carried out in this area during 1963 is found in the following table:-

	<u>All Ages</u>		
	<u>Primary</u> <u>Vaccinations</u>	<u>Re-</u> <u>Vaccinations</u>	
1st Quarter	19	12	The number of children under 2 years of age vaccinated in the Rural District in 1963 was <u>106</u>
2nd Quarter	15	16	
3rd Quarter	37	17	
4th Quarter	56	26	
	<u>127</u>	<u>71</u>	

B. C. G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The main reasons for the great decrease in cases of tuberculosis are undoubtedly the rising standards of living and better houses, pasteurisation of milk or attestation of herds, the activities of the Chest Clinics and the efficacy of the new drugs used by Chest Physicians and the investigation of contacts. B.C.G. vaccination only occupies a very minor position. B.C.G. is available through the Chest Physicians as necessary, or through the local health authority for all children at the age of thirteen. Vaccination is given in school to all children whose parents have given consent and whose reaction to a skin test is negative. Some protection is, therefore, available for children at an age when there is increasing risk.

Figures below concern children living in the area receiving B.C.G. vaccination at local schools:-

At the first school	- 167 out of 179 pupils received B.C.G. vaccination.
At the second school	- 18 out of 19 pupils received B.C.G. vaccination.

This shows that approximately 8% of children at age 13 attending schools in this area are tuberculin positive.

BRUCELLOSIS

This is a disease causing contagious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in man. The incidence of undulant fever in man is not accurately known as symptoms are variable, duration may be long and diagnosis difficult. One method of transmission is through raw milk. All milk sold in England comes from Tuberculin Tested herds; unfortunately it is not compulsory to pasteurise milk. Raw milk can transmit organisms causing dysentery, diphtheria, sore throat, paratyphoid and brucellosis. It can, although it very rarely does. Pasteurisation does away with even this slight risk. It would seem reasonable that all milk sold should, therefore, be made undisputably safe, that is, pasteurised. Some people prefer raw milk and are prepared to pay a higher price for it. My colleague, Dr. Chalmers Parry, the Medical Officer of Health for Petersfield, has drawn attention to this "Alice in Wonderland" position where the consumer pays higher for milk which cannot be guaranteed free from germs than for milk which can be guaranteed safe. Those who drink most milk, children, are those who should be most protected.

During the year a report was received on milk produced at one farm in this area where *Brucella abortus* was found on culture of a milk sample. Luckily all milk produced on this farm was pasteurised at the dairy; there was, therefore, no danger to the public. It was arranged that all milk retained on the farm for use was boiled.

Further investigation of this matter was taken over by the Animal Health Services Department.

Vaccination of cattle against brucellosis is carried out and occasionally with certain tests a false positive can be obtained for brucellosis. This may take place if vaccination is delayed and further time-consuming tests need to be carried out to exclude the possibility of infected milk. This occurred when samples were taken of raw milk originating from a producer in the area.

The Ministry of Agriculture has informed the County Councils Association that "vaccination will reduce the clinical symptoms of the disease in the cow but the animal can still secrete the causative organisms and excrete them in the milk". Vaccination as a calf does not render milk necessarily safe when the cow later lactates. I can only agree with the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector of Petersfield, our neighbouring district, when in a joint letter (Municipal Engineer of 24th January, 1964) they ask "How can such milk be safe?" As Dr. Chalmers Parry has mentioned elsewhere "Universal pasteurisation would not eradicate brucellosis but it would at least eliminate milk borne human infection from the non-farming community and special attention could then be focussed on the animal handlers and the vulnerable workers concerned".

In England and Wales it was estimated in 1963 that there are 500 to 1,000 cases yearly of this disease in humans. Until brucellosis in cattle has been eradicated (as is very nearly the case in some Scandinavian countries) pasteurisation of all milk should be carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

It was found necessary in 1963 to apply to the Court for compulsory powers of removal of two old ladies, sisters, living in squalor, not having anyone adequately to look after them and unable to care for themselves. Such cases occur very infrequently; it is the only case arising during the last five years in this district. Usually with community help, tact by the welfare authority and neighbourly forbearance much can be done to keep old persons in the community. However, it is pleasing to be able to mention that these two sisters, now very much better in health and nutrition, are living happily together in an Old Persons' Home.

MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

During 1963 a Meals on Wheels Service for old persons who needed help was instituted in the western parishes in this area. It was run by the Women's Voluntary Service, the costs being met equally by the Rural District Council and by the County Council. Plans have already been made to extend this service over the whole district in 1964 although there are many difficulties inherent in running such a service in a sparsely populated rural area. It is considered that one of the main objects of this service is to make certain that old people living alone, possibly in very isolated houses, are visited once or twice weekly. In this way loneliness is relieved and help in other ways can be given. A reasonable sum (1/6d.) is charged for each hot meal; this is considered a fair price by the recipients but in case of need it can, of course, be reduced.

This service is intended to cater for the housebound, the aged and infirm; it could not be carried out if all elderly persons whatever their circumstances were equally eligible. All applications are first endorsed by the Area Welfare Officer.

HOUSING

Housing for the elderly in the area presents many problems. In isolated villages one difficulty is that demand is intermittent and small; a need which is pressing when a plan is made to provide such houses in a particular village may have disappeared through death before the houses to fulfil that need are built. It is true that old persons are most reluctant to move from their old houses to more suitable accommodation but it would appear that the only practical scheme is to arrange flats or bungalows in an ordinary central housing estate near shops. It seems most unfortunate that the joint housing project considered in conjunction with Alton Urban District Council has not materialised and it is to be hoped that in due course agreement can be reached. Isolation of a collection of elderly people in the community is almost as much to be avoided as isolation of an individual old person. Preferably old persons' flats or bungalows should be integrated into an ordinary housing estate. Seclusion is unnecessary, depressing and defeats its own object, namely maintenance in the community. According to the Registrar General's estimate in 1961 there were 2,965 persons over 65 living in this area. More old persons' accommodation is needed.

The Housing Manager, Mr. E. C. A. Shuttleworth, has provided the following details concerning housing applications. Names on the list in 1961 were 241, in 1962, 240, and in 1963, 219.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS - 1963

Revision forms sent out 311
Revision forms received 219

PARISH	FORMS RECEIVED	PRESENT ACCOMMODATION						Trav -ell -ers
		S	R	Relat -ives	Rooms	Cara- vans	Army Qrs.	
Bentley	14	6	8					
Bentworth	1		1					
Binsted	4	1	3					
Chawton	4	1		3				
East Tisted	1	1						
Farringdon	4	3	1					
Four Marks	21	8	11	1		1		
Froyle	3	2	1					
Grayshott	12	6	6					
Headley	21	7	7	4	2		1	2
Kingsley	1		1					
Lasham	1	1						
Medstead	4	1	3					
Newton Valence	2	1	1					
Ropley	6	1	3			2		
Selborne	5	2	3					
Shalden	1			1				
West Tisted	-							
Whitehill	113	9	51	17	7	22	7	6
Wield	1					1		
Worldham	-							
TOTALS:-	219	50	100	26	9	26	8	8

NOTES: S indicates Service Tenancy
R indicates Rented Tenancy
Figures for Travellers not included in column
headed "Forms Received"

CARAVANS AS PERMANENT HOMES

Frequently the attention of the Public Health Department is requested when a caravan is considered unsuitable by its occupants. Nearly all caravans in the area, apart from those associated with a house and kept in its curtilage, are grouped on licensed sites, the owners of which are held responsible for the maintenance of hygiene and sanitation. On some of these sites there is still room for improvement. Many caravans are very poorly insulated; in cold weather such as in early 1963, the water vapour produced by paraffin heaters and by the occupants themselves condenses on the walls. Owing to the coldness of the weather all windows are shut, there is little ventilation and the condensation can fall over bedding and clothes. The more overcrowded and warmer the caravan the damper and the more uncomfortable. If soft coal is used for heating in a stove the fire risk is increased and the atmosphere can be unhealthy when ventilation is poor. Early 1963 was unpleasant for house dwellers, but for people with young children living permanently in caravans conditions were frequently unhealthy and always very difficult.

WATER SUPPLIES

Mains water is supplied by the Wey Valley Water Company and the Mid-Wessex Water Company. Many isolated houses rely on rain water tanks or their own wells for a water supply although gradually extensions are being made to the mains.

Routine reports were received concerning water samples taken from the companies' wells and main water supplies. All were satisfactory. The amount of fluoride in water supplied to this district is a "trace". It is to be recorded with satisfaction that this Council agreed to support Hampshire County Council in its proposal to add fluoride to the mains water supplies in the County. It is recorded with regret that this proposal is not yet being implemented.

Further information concerning the adequacy and quality of the water supply will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of this report.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A public enquiry was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into matters connected with providing sewerage for the village of Selborne. The difficulty lay in securing a site for the sewage plant which would not interfere with the natural amenities of the village. A site has now been chosen which it is hoped will meet with the Minister's approval, the agreement of those interested in the preservation of rural England, and not least the desires of those villagers who still use a bucket as a convenience. The water carriage system was invented in the reign of Elizabeth I; Selborne and other parishes have waited (and are still waiting) over 360 years for this amenity.

Plans for the construction and extension of sewers in Bentley and Froyle and other parishes are in hand. Fuller information is available in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of this report.

SWIMMING BATHS

Two swimming baths with restricted entry are available, one at a school in Grayshott (all samples taken from this bath in 1963 were bacteriologically satisfactory) and one at Bordon Military Camp.

There are no public swimming baths.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none in this area.

FACTORIES ACTS

Information concerning factories will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of this report.

ACCIDENTS

Since 1959 Mr. D. F. Aiano, the Secretary of Alton General Hospital, has kindly provided statistics of patients from the Rural area, victims of accidents in the home, who have attended the out-patients' department. Each year the figures have emphasised the same facts, the number of children under 4 who have been burned or scalded or who have swallowed drugs or tablets, and the number of the old who have had serious falls. This year it has not seemed necessary to repeat this investigation. From national figures 25% of all deaths in childhood are due to accidents, and accidents cause more deaths than any other single disease in the under 15 age group. Poor supervision and carelessness on the part of adults is one of the main reasons for this. It is to be hoped that the attention of the public has now been drawn to the danger of inflammable clothing but the unguarded fire is just as much to blame. Extensive scalds due to children upsetting boiling water or fat or due to pulling at an unnecessary tablecloth are more common. Every publicity in this district is given to measures to reduce the number of such accidents. Lectures are given, mothers are constantly reminded by health visitors and in clinics, and posters emphasise care in the home.

HEALTH EDUCATION

It has been stated that Health Education is "social philosophy in action". Unfortunately a lack of a sense of reality may often be obscured by a smoke screen of words. Health Education in essence is the persuasion of the community to adopt practices resulting in less disease. There is little doubt that Health Education is one of the most important functions of a Health Department; it is specialised and it requires a team. Thus education of those concerned in the handling, preparation, cooking and storage of food needs knowledge of the job as well as knowledge of the person. This is clearly the province of the Public Health Department. Education of the individual school leaver and of the adult in general matters concerning health can similarly be carried out through staff of this Department.

I have to thank Mr. J. H. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for talks on prevention of disease given to school leavers and to clubs during the year.

Efforts were made throughout the year to further the campaign against smoking. Apart from the issue of posters to Youth Clubs and the display of a striking selection on parish notice boards, a mobile unit from the Central Council of Health Education gave a film show and talk at a secondary school which many children from the Rural District attend. In England and Wales 60% of boys between 16 and 18 smoke regularly. It was found that when a lecture was given by a Health Visitor in this secondary school to 150 children aged 13-14, approximately 90% had already commenced smoking. It is of interest that Section 7 of the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1933, made it an offence to sell tobacco to children apparently under 16. The fines have lately been increased. Not all cigarettes smoked by children are obtained from parents or friends; many are regularly bought. This law can rarely be enforced.

As a follow-up to this campaign a request was received at the end of the year to provide a suitable anti-smoking film for a Youth Club. This is pleasing in that although several films have been shown in the past to schools and clubs by this Department, this was the first time that a spontaneous approach had been made by an outside organisation for assistance. All previous film shows and talks were made after a preliminary approach by this Department.

C---C

This Rural District is now rapidly changing with increasing building. From the days when Henry Chaucer, the eldest son of the poet, was Warden of Woolmer Forest, to 1963 and the scrubland and heath of modern Bordon has taken over five centuries. With the projected new town at Bordon part of the Rural District will change more in the next twenty years than in the previous five hundred. Education will still remain the basis of community health although emphasis will be altered.

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

Since 1954 there has been in the County a scheme of devolution to District Health Sub-Committees of certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Meetings of the 7 (Alton) District Health Sub-Committee are held quarterly at the Rural District Council Offices in Alton.

Membership of the District Health Sub-Committee is as follows:-

Chairman of Sub-Committee ... Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover.

Vice-Chairman Mrs. C. Harckham.

MEMBERS

- Alton Rural District Council Representatives -

Lady Bonham-Carter	The Viscountess Hampden
Mrs. E. J. Champney	Miss D. H. Paton
Mrs. H. M. Cumberbatch, J.P.	Mrs. N. S. Ryder
Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, O.B.E.	Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover

- Alton Urban District Council Representatives -

Mrs. M. M. Brockes	Mrs. C. Harckham
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- Nursing Association Representatives -

Mrs. G. Coke (Bentley)	Mrs. I. M. Durham (Grayshott)
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- British Medical Association -

Alan F. Goode, Esq., F.R.C.S.

- County Councillor -

W. H. Crispe, Esq.

- South-East Hants Area Nursing Officer -

Miss M. B. Busby

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is conducted by Hampshire County Council who supply monthly details of journeys to the Public Health Committee. The ambulances for the area are stationed at Alton.

Application for the use of ambulances should be made to the Central Ambulance Control in Winchester (Telephone Number:- Winchester 2536 or 2748) at the following times:-

Monday to Friday - From 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 a.m. next day.

Weekends - From 12.0 noon Saturday to 8.0 a.m. Monday.

Bank and Public Holidays - All day.

The main ambulance station at Laburnum Road, Aldershot (Telephone Number:- Aldershot 22244) will continue to receive calls at other times and postal requests should still be sent to the appropriate main station.

CHILD WELFARE

Child Welfare Centres are situated throughout the District at the following places and are held on the dates and at the times given.

These centres are for the attendance of mothers and babies, and children under five. Activities at the clinics, at which a doctor and nurse attend, include advice on feeding and child management, immunisation, weighing and the distribution of welfare foods and certain medicaments.

During March a child welfare centre was established at Medstead to operate on a once-monthly basis.

Centres for children under the age of five years are available as follows:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Day of clinic per month</u>	<u>Time</u>
Alton	Inwood Health Clinic	Every Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Bentley	Memorial Hall	3rd Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Bordon	Military Families Health Centre, Bordon Camp.	Every Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Four Marks	The Institute, Lymington Bottom.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays	2-4 p.m.
Froyle	Methodist Church School.	1st Friday	11 a.m. -12 noon.
Grayshott	Village Hall, Headley Road.	1st and 3rd Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Headley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Kingsley	Cadet Hut	3rd Friday	3-4 p.m.
Longmoor	Welfare Centre, The Barracks	2nd and 4th Mondays	2-4 p.m.
Medstead	Village Hall	1st Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Oakhanger	Village Hall	3rd Friday	2-2.45 p.m.
Ropley	Church Hall (Baby Clinic)	1st Monday	2.30-4 p.m.
Selborne	Village Hall	1st Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Whitehill	Congregational Church Hall, Liphook Road.	1st and 3rd Mondays	2-4 p.m.

NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS

National Welfare Foods are distributed from the following centres in the Alton Rural District:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Times of Opening</u>
<u>BENTLEY</u> Bentley Post Office, London Road.	Business hours.
Child Welfare Centre, Memorial Hall.	3rd Wednesday in month 2-4 p.m.
<u>BENTWORTH</u> Mrs. D. C. Butler, Paybank Cottage.	By arrangement.
<u>BINSTED</u> Mrs. S. M. Dade, 6 Thurstons.	By arrangement.
<u>BORDON</u> Child Welfare Centre, Military Families Health Centre, Bordon Camp.	Every Thursday 2-4 p.m.
<u>FARRINGTON</u> Messrs W. & L. Burr, Stores and Post Office.	Business hours.
<u>FOUR MARKS</u> Mr. J. W. Adams, Tipper's, Winchester Road.	Business hours.
<u>FROYLE</u> Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Church School.	1st Friday in month 11.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
<u>GRAYSHOTT</u> Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	1st & 3rd Fridays in month 2-4 p.m.
<u>HEADLEY</u> Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	2nd & 4th Fridays in month 2-4 p.m.
<u>KINGSLEY</u> Child Welfare Centre, Cadet Hut.	3rd Friday in month 3-4 p.m.
<u>LASHAM</u> Mrs. J. H. Trapaud, Southwood House, Shalden.	By arrangement.
<u>LINDFORD</u> Mr. O. Vychodil, Cross Road Stores.	Business hours.
<u>LONGMOOR</u> Child Welfare Centre, The Barracks.	2nd & 4th Mondays in month 2-4 p.m.
<u>MEDSTEAD</u> Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	1st Thursday in month 2-4 p.m.
<u>OAKHANGER</u> Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	3rd Friday in month 2-2.45 p.m.

NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS - DISTRIBUTION CENTRES (Continued)

ROPLEY

Mr. W. T. S. Biggs,
Forster's Stores,
Gilbert Street.

Business hours.

SELBORNE

Child Welfare Centre,
Village Hall.

1st Wednesday in month
2-4 p.m.

SHALDEN

Mrs. J. H. Trapaud,
Southwood House.

By arrangement.

WEST TISTED

Mr. F. J. Bayley,
Post Office Stores.

Business hours.

WHITEHILL

Child Welfare Centre,
Congregational Church Hall,
Liphook Road.

1st and 3rd Mondays
2-4 p.m.

Messrs E. Wheatley & Sons,
Beverley Stores,
High Road.

Business hours.

WIELD

Mr. A. D. Bentley,
Village Stores & Post Office,
Upper Wield.

Business hours.

HEALTH VISITING

The following are the Health Visitors and the areas which they serve:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>District</u>
Mrs. J. E. Morrow, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.	13 Whitedown, Alton. (Phone: Alton 2097)	Alton (East), Binsted, Chawton, Farrington, East & West Worldham, Wyck. Selborne (temporarily)
Miss V. Gawthorp, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Cherry Croft, Liphook Road, Headley, Bordon. (Phone: Headley Down 3322)	Grayshott, Blackmoor (temporarily)
Miss I. K. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Rosemount, Arford Road, Arford, Headley.	Headley, Binsted (East), Kingsley, Hollywater, Lindford. Longmoor and Oakhanger (temporarily)
Miss A. L. Mitchell, S.R.N., S.C.M., B.T.A., H.V. (Appointed 1.10.63)	22 Gosling's Croft, Selborne. (Phone:- Selborne 219)	Whitehill, Bordon, Bordon Camp.
Miss M. C. Tate, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Spadgers, Gascoigne Lane, Ropley. (Phone:- Ropley 3237)	Medstead and residual visiting in Four Marks and Ropley district not covered by Mrs. Cooper. East and West Tisted, and Newton Valence (temporarily)
Miss D. McKenzie, S.R.N., S.M.B(1), R.F.N., H.V.	c/o East Worldham Manor, Nr. Alton. (Phone: Alton 3191)	Alton (West), Beech, Bentley, Bentworth, Froyle, Lasham, Shalden, Wield, Blacknest, Isington.
Mrs. J. M. Cooper, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Cissbury, Redhill, Four Marks. (Phone: Medstead 2278)	Ropley and neighbouring area. (Patients of Drs. Happel and Biss only)

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Relief duties to cover holidays, sickness or emergency calls are undertaken by neighbouring nurse-midwives.

District served	Name and present address	Service given
Alton (South) Chawton Farringdon	Mrs. M. A. Staples, S.R.N., S.C.M. 1 Pond Cottages, Chawton. (Phone: Alton 2379)	Midwifery and general nursing.
Alton (North) Holybourne Shalden (part)	Miss E. J. Howton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. 14 Elmwood Close, Alton. (Phone: Alton 3165)	Midwifery and general nursing.
Bentley Binsted Rowledge Froyle E. & W. Worldham	Mrs. K. V. Hutton, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. The Crest, Inhams Road, Holybourne, Alton. (Phone: Alton 3213)	Midwifery and general nursing.
Barford Bramshott Chase Grayshott Headley Common Headley Down (part) Hearn	Miss M. A. Cuff, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. Nurse's Cottage, School Road, Grayshott. (Phone: Hindhead 409)	Midwifery and general nursing.
Lindford Hollywater Headley Headley Down (part) Deadwater Standford Arford Passfield Wishanger	Mrs. R. P. Eames, S.R.N., S.C.M. Lurganboy, Stonehill Road, Headley Down. (Phone: Headley Down 2380)	Midwifery and general nursing
Beech Bentworth Four Marks (part) Lasham Medstead Shalden Wield	Miss M. I. Flory, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. Stretfield, Five Ash Lane, Medstead. (Phone: Medstead 2100)	Midwifery and general nursing.
Ropley and neighbouring area (Patients of Drs. Happel and Biss only)	Mrs. J. M. Cooper, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert. Cissbury, Redhill, Four Marks. (Phone: Medstead 2278)	Midwifery, general nursing and health visiting.

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING (Continued)

District served	Name and present address	Service given
Selborne Blackmoor E. & W. Tisted Drift Road Oakhanger Newton Valence Empshott Longmoor Camp	Duties for this area are temporarily undertaken by Miss A. J. Howton, 74 Elmwood Close, Alton. (Phone: Alton 316)	Midwifery and general nursing.
Bordon Camp Bordon Village Whitehill Kingsley Hogmoor Road Fir Grove Shorth Heath Common	Miss E. P. Goudie S.R.N., S.C.M. No. 2 Bungalow, Infant Welfare Centre, Bordon Camp. (Phone: Bordon 292) (Residence 28.2.63)	Midwifery and general nursing.
NOTE:- District nursing and midwifery duties for the area temporarily undertaken by Mrs. R. P. James, Lurganboy, Stonelill Road, Headley Down. (Phone:- Headley Down 2580)		

HOME HELP SERVICE

A scheme of domestic help is available. The helpers are experienced women carefully chosen for their suitability for the work. They will run the home carefully, their job being to take over the housewife's work.

Home Helps are available for the following types of cases:- when the housewife is sick or has to have an operation; when a new baby is expected; when several members of a household are ill at one time; and to give help to the elderly and infirm.

Application for a Home Help, accompanied by a medical certificate, should be made to the District Organiser. The charge depends on the hours worked and the income of the family after certain allowances have been made.

Division VI includes the Royal District of Alton and the Divisional Organiser has her office at the Town Hall, Petersfield, (Telephone Number:- Petersfield 771/773 - Extension 18) to whom application for a Home Help should be made.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations of clinical matter (sputum, swabs etc.) and of water, milk and foodstuffs are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, (Telephone Number:- Winchester 3807).

Chemical analyses of water, sewage, milk and other samples are carried out by arrangement with the Public Analyst, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Portsmouth, (Telephone Number:- Portsmouth 23641).

Thanks are expressed to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Portsmouth, for their ready advice and assistance granted during 1967.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinics are held every Thursday at Alton General Hospital.

The medical officers attending the Alton clinics at the end of the year were as follows:-

- 1st Thursday - Drs. W. S. Larcombe and E. P. H. Shortt.
- 2nd Thursday - Dr. M. B. Wilson.
- 3rd Thursday - Dr. Helen E. Larcombe.
- 4th Thursday - Mr. A. F. Goode.

Ante-natal relaxation classes are held at the Inwood Health Clinic, Alton, every Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Clinics are held as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Orthopaedic | - Lord Mayor Treloar
Hospital, Alton. |
| Ear, nose and throat | - Alton General Hospital. |
| Dental | - At schools. |
| Ophthalmic and orthoptic | - Alton General Hospital. |
| Child guidance | - Health Centre, Winchester. |
| Speech therapy | - Alton General Hospital. |

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES

CHEST CLINICS

Chest clinics which serve this district are as under:-

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| ALDERSHOT | - Northfield Hospital,
Redan Road,
Aldershot.
(Phone:- Aldershot 20885) |
| BASINGSTOKE | - Basingstoke General Hospital,
Hackwood Road,
Basingstoke.
(Phone:- Basingstoke 1910) |
| WINCHESTER | - Royal Hampshire County Hospital,
Romsey Road,
Winchester.
(Phone:- Winchester 5151) |

MASS X-RAY SERVICES

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit serving this area is:-

Southampton Mass Radiography Unit,
7 Archer's Road,
Southampton.
(Phone:- Southampton 26549)

Medical Director:- Dr. M. E. Moore.

Organising Secretary:- E. Brown, Esq.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Special clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases are available as follows:-

ALDERSHOT - Aldershot General Hospital,
St. George's Road,
Aldershot.

Women: Wednesdays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Men: Wednesdays 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

WINCHESTER - Royal Hampshire County Hospital,
Romsey Road,
Winchester.
(Out-patients' Annexe)

Women: Mondays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Men: Saturdays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

AREA WELFARE SERVICES

Area Welfare Officer:-

Mr. W. T. Pepper,
14 King George Avenue,
Petersfield.
(Phone:- Petersfield 1199)

Monday-Wednesday - 9 a.m to 1 p.m.
Friday - 9 a.m to 12 noon

94 Normandy Street,
Alton.
(Phone:- Alton 3853)

Tuesday - 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Thursday - 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Area Mental Welfare
Officer:-

Mr. A. C. Wood,
Manor Park House,
Aldershot.
(Phone:- Aldershot 22595)

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 1)

B I R T H S

Total Population		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
		25,360	25,000	24,160	25,090	25,560
Live Births Legitimate	Male	221	236	217	280	267
	Female	206	204	203	276	253
	Total	427	440	420	556	520
Live Births Illegitimate	Male	8	15	9	24	27
	Female	12	12	13	15	22
	Total	20	27	22	39	49
Total Live Births		447	467	442	595	569
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population		17.6	18.7	18.3	23.7	22.2
England and Wales		16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2

Still Births Legitimate	Male	3	4	1	6	5
	Female	7	4	3	3	4
	Total	10	8	4	9	9
Still Births Illegitimate	Male	0	0	0	0	1
	Female	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	0	1
Total Still Births		11	8	4	9	10
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)		18.0	16.8	8.9	11.9	17.2
Total Live and Still Births		458	475	446	604	579

Comparability Factor is 1.08, so the adjusted Live Birth Rate for this District is 23.9, which is the figure for comparative purposes with England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 2)

D E A T H S

From All Causes		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Male	132	132	134	156	169
	Female	121	127	153	137	125
	Totals	253	259	287	293	294
Death Rate per 1,000 total population.		9.9	10.4	11.8	11.7	11.5
Average for England and Wales total population		11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2

The Death Rate Comparability Factor for this District is 1.00, allowance thus being made for local differences in the sex and age distribution of the population.

The adjusted Death Rate for this area, therefore, is 11.5.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 3)

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

Deaths under 1 year of age (legitimate)		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Male	6	3	6	3	11
	Female	4	0	2	6	7
Deaths under 1 year of age (illegitimate)	Male	1	0	0	1	1
	Female	0	1	0	0	1
	Totals	11	4	3	10	20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		24.6	8.6	18.1	16.8	35.1
England and Wales Rate per 1,000 live births		22.0	22.0	21.4	21.4	20.9

N E O - N A T A L M O R T A L I T Y

		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age. (legitimate)	Male	4	1	2	2	7
	Female	3	0	2	3	2
	Totals	7	1	4	5	9
(illegitimate)	Male	1	0	0	1	1
	Female	0	1	0	0	1
	Totals	1	1	0	1	11

Percentage of illegitimate live births - 8.6%
Maternal deaths including abortion - NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate - NIL

Attention is drawn to the fact that these rates for the Rural District, owing to the small numbers involved, are not statistically significant and rate comparisons with other areas or earlier years may be misleading.

(Table 4)

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Disease		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other ..	0	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease ..	1	0	1
4.	Diphtheria ..	0	0	0
5.	Whooping cough ..	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal infections ..	1	0	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0
8.	Measles ..	0	0	0
9.	Other infective & parasitic diseases .	0	0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	3	2	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	14	3	17
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	6	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	-	2	2
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	17	8	25
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes ..	0	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	18	16	34
18.	Coronary disease, angina ..	36	16	52
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..	4	3	7
20.	Other heart diseases ..	17	23	40
21.	Other circulatory disease ..	4	4	8
22.	Influenza ..	0	1	1
23.	Pneumonia ..	10	12	22
24.	Bronchitis ..	9	3	12
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system .	1	0	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	2	0	2
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	0	0	0
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	0	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	0	-	0
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	0	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations ..	5	3	8
32.	Other defined & ill-defined diseases .	13	15	28
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ..	6	2	8
34.	All other accidents ..	3	2	5
35.	Suicide ..	0	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	1	0	1
All causes		169	125	294

(Table 5) THE SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

	Age	Male	Female	
	Under 1 year	12	8	
	1 - 9 years	5	4	
	10 - 19 years	5	0	
	20 - 29 years	3	1	
	30 - 39 years	2	4	
	40 - 49 years	6	1	
	50 - 59 years	14	12	
	60 - 69 years	37	22	
	70 - 79 years	43	35	
	80 - 89 years	35	31	
	90 - 99 years	7	7	
	100 and over	0	0	
		169	125	
	Total:-	294		

(Table 6) PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is an analysis of the notifications of infectious diseases received during the year, with the five preceding years for comparison:-

Disease	Totals for					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	6	29	10	5	1	4
Whooping Cough	36	26	35	10	32	11
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic)	4	2@	0	0	0	0
Measles	101	536	35	297	31	290
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute pneumonia	20	4	2	3	1	0
Dysentery	6	5	21	4	0	1
Typhoid & para- typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	0	2	3	4	0
Meningococcal infection	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food poisoning	1	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal pyrexia	1	2	0	2	0	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:-	179	604	105	324	69	307

@ One of these cases was subsequently not confirmed as being poliomyelitis.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1963

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA

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ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-
ALTON 2263

Barton End,
Lenten Street,
Alton,
Hants.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Rural District of Alton for the year 1963.

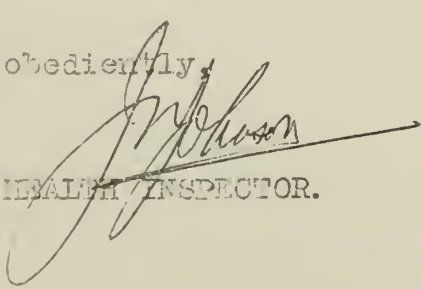
The report deals in detail with the work carried out under the various statutory requirements. The statistics are self-explanatory and I do not feel any further comment necessary except in respect of two items, i.e., sewerage and caravans.

With the increase of private development in the Four Marks area and the reliance of drainage on septic tank systems, difficulties lie ahead unless provision is made for sewerage in the near future. Comment is made in my report on the association between caravans and housing but I feel that further mention should be made here as the problem is liable to become cumulative.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year and of recording my thanks to the officers of other departments for their assistance and co-operation on all occasions.

I particularly wish to acknowledge the continued loyal and efficient work of the Staff of the Public Health Department and to thank them for all their help and co-operation throughout 1963.

Yours obediently,


CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

PART II
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The following table indicates the number of properties and proximate population served by main water:-

Parish	Area (Acres)	Number of houses	No. of houses connected	Estimated population supplied	Estimated total population
Bentley	1,065	258	258	850	850
Bentworth	3,763	198	188	570	600
Binsted	7,730	567	415	1,460	1,600
Chawton	1,424	181	148	470	480
East Tisted	7,621	69	65	180	180
Farringdon	7,405	103	175	500	520
Four Marks	7,922	627	572	1,450	1,700
Froyle	1,641	225	218	700	750
Grayshott	901	585	579	1,610	1,650
Headley	1,711	1,165	1,125	2,900	3,050
Kingsley	1,541	149	143	430	450
Lasham	1,797	49	46	180	200
Medstead	7,809	572	418	1,040	1,400
Newton Valence	2,059	85	81	260	265
Ropley	3,704	462	411	1,060	1,300
Selborne	1,939	370	360	1,000	1,100
Shalder	7,160	148	129	390	450
West Tisted	7,056	75	52	160	200
Whitehill	2,508	1,100	1,153	3,460	4,000
Wield	2,194	12	62	190	250
Worlham	2,862	112	90	270	350
TOTALS:-	55,526	7,419	6,803	17,130	21,265

NOTES

With regard to the Parish of Whitehill, the figures shown apply to private houses only and do not include any living accommodation in the Eborac and Longmoor Military Camps which have their own piped water supplies (approximately 500 quarters).

For the sites apply to caravan sites of which there are four (residential) in the Parish of Whitehill. These four sites are licensed for 250 caravans. One site of 99 caravans, estimated population 300, has main water piped to each caravan whilst the remaining sites, estimated population 46, rely on mains standpipes for joint use.

All built-up areas of the District have piped main supplies from the Wey Valley Water Company and the Mid-Wessex Water Company. There are a few isolated areas not supplied by mains for economic reasons, the supplies in these parts being from wells and springs. There are also still a number of properties in the Four Marks, Medstead and Ropley areas relying on underground rain-water storage tanks but these are slowly reducing where the mains are available.

The mains supplies during the year have been satisfactory, both with regard to quantity and quality. Samples are regularly taken for analysis by the water undertakers and copies of the analyst's reports are submitted to the Council.

As aforesaid, there still remain isolated pockets of development which rely upon sources of water supply other than the mains. Samples were taken from these supplies during the year as follows:-

(1) Bacteriological and chemical - satisfactory.

These samples were from an estate supply, the source being a lake fed from springs from which the water is rammed to overhead storage tanks. This supply is sampled regularly in view of the number of properties supplied, i.e. 10.

(2) Bacteriological and chemical - satisfactory.

These samples were follow-ups from the previous year from a well supplying a large property undergoing extensive alterations. The spring supply proved unsatisfactory and was discontinued.

(3) Bacteriological - satisfactory.

This sample was from an underground storage tank which became suspect through a defective pump, subsequently repaired.

(4) Bacteriological - satisfactory.

This sample was taken from a deep well at a property which also has a main supply. It was taken at the request of the owner who indicated she intended to discontinue the main supply if fluorine was added and wished to be assured of a satisfactory alternative supply.

(5) Bacteriological - Not satisfactory.

These samples were taken from a borehole on a farm, the owner having a main supply, but considered discontinuing for economic reasons. As a result of the sampling, it was decided to retain the houses (4) on the mains supply and to use the borehole for agricultural purposes only.

(6) Bacteriological - satisfactory.

These samples were taken consequent upon the failure of the mains supply to a high level storage tank resulting in a number of houses being without water for 2-3 days. Static water tanks were provided by the water undertakers whilst repairs were carried out. Samples were taken from these static tanks and also from selected dwellings in the area after the mains supply was reinstated.

(7) Bacteriological - 2 unsatisfactory and 1 satisfactory.

These samples were from a new underground rain-water storage tank provided for a new dwelling. A dug well was proved unsatisfactory so the rain-water storage tank was provided. Unfortunately, for the first two samples the owner filled the tank from the well. After cleaning out and re-filling with clean water, the supply was passed as satisfactory.

(8) Bacteriological - satisfactory.

These samples were taken from a spring supplying two properties. These properties are isolated and the mains are not reasonably available.

(9) Bacteriological - unsatisfactory.

These samples were from a well supplying an isolated cottage. The well is being pumped out and lined and further sampling will proceed.

(10) Bacteriological - unsatisfactory.

These samples were from a well and arrangements are proceeding for this and adjacent properties to be connected to the mains by a long service pipe.

(11) Bacteriological - 4 satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

These samples were from two rain-water storage tanks supplying four cottages (1 connected to the main). As a result the two cottages supplied from the unsatisfactory tank have been connected to the main.

Total number of samples taken:-

Bacteriological	48	}	50
Chemical	2		

SWIMMING POOLS

There are no public swimming pools in the District but there are two restricted use pools.

One, in Bordon Camp, is for the use of military personnel and families only and is under constant supervision by the Army Hygiene Section.

The other, at Grayshott School, is for the use of the school children only, under the supervision of the teaching staff. It has a filtration and chlorination plant and samples for analysis were found satisfactory.

SEWERAGE

Areas of the District already sewered are as follows:-

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>AREA AND TREATMENT</u>
BENTLEY	- Part, effluent treated by broad land irrigation.
BINSTED	- Holt Pound area, with discharge into the sewers of the Farnham Urban District Council.
GRAYSHOTT	- The whole built-up area, with discharge into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford.
HEADLEY	- Headley Down and Arford areas, with discharge into the Lindford treatment works.
WHITEHILL	- Lindford, Bordon and Whitehill areas, with discharge into the Lindford treatment works.
	- Greatham area, with discharge into the sewers of the Petersfield Rural District Council.

The Military Camp areas of Bordon and Longmoor, including approximately 500 quarters, are sewered and all dwellings connected. The Bordon Camp area discharges into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford but the Longmoor Camp area discharges into the War Department's own works.

The Council receives into its works at Lindford sewage from adjacent areas of the Haslemere Urban District Council and Hambledon Rural District Council.

A scheme for the built-up area of the Parish of Selborne has passed the enquiry stage and a scheme is under preparation for a new works at Bentley to take sewage from Bentley, Froyle and Binsted.

Generally the larger Council housing estates where sewers are not available are provided with their own treatment plants.

DOMESTIC DRAINAGE

During the year connections to the Council's sewers continued steadily as also did the provision of new septic tank systems in areas not provided with sewers.

Sewer connections were as follows:-

Parish	Area	Connections during 1963	Total connections to date
Binsted	Holt Pound	3	80
Grayshott		29	444
Headley	Arford, Headley Down	44	649
Selborne	Drift Road	-	12
Whitehill	Greatham	18	36
	Lindford, Bordon, Whitehill	110	1,108
TOTALS:-		204	2,329

These figures exclude approximately 500 military dwellings at Bordon and Longmoor and three residential caravan sites at Whitehill, licensed for 231 caravans. All three sites are connected to the sewer, one with 99 caravans having individual water closets and waste water drains; the other two having communal facilities.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drug legislation divides enforcement provisions between District Councils and Food and Drugs Authorities. The Food and Drugs Authority for this District is the Hampshire County Council.

Generally speaking the division is that the District Council is responsible for the provisions regarding purity of food, i.e., fitness for human consumption, whereas the Food and Drugs Authority is responsible for the provisions relating to adulteration, misrepresentation, labelling and the like.

A report on the work of the Food and Drugs Authority appears later on in this section (Pages 39-40).

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There are no slaughterhouses in the District. The Slaughterhouse Act of 1958 required each local authority to review and report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the existing and future requirements of their respective districts for slaughterhouse facilities, and on the facilities either available or likely to become available to meet these requirements.

It was considered, after due consultation with interested parties, that the existing facilities in neighbouring and nearby districts were adequate and a report was made accordingly.

The following foodstuffs were inspected in shops and stores and surrendered for condemnation:-

Carcase Meat

Beef	-	16 lbs.
Pork	-	70 lbs.
Bacon	-	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Minced Meat	-	29 lbs.
Ducks	-	41 carcasses

Frozen Foods

Fish	-	97 packets
Vegetables	-	100 packets
Pastry	-	11 packets
Meat products	-	17 packets
Sundry	-	33 packets

Tinned Food

Meat (75 tins)	-	325 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Fish (4 tins)	-	4 lbs.
Cream (6 tins)	-	6 lbs.
Milk (4 tins)	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Tomatoes (7 tins)	-	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Miscellaneous

Flour	-	3 lbs.
Butter	-	3 lbs.
Margarine	-	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sundry	-	2 packets

With canned foods, the usual causes of unfitness for human consumption were either defects in the containers, resulting in simple decomposition or bacterial or chemical action within the food itself due mainly to incomplete sterilisation of the contents during processing or chemical inter-action, resulting in the production of gas and subsequent blowing of the containers.

Surrender of the frozen food was occasioned through breakdowns of refrigerators, mostly happening over weekends.

MILK

All milk retailed in the District has to be covered by one of the Special Designations - "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested".

Licences to use a Special Designation in relation to milk are issued by the Council under delegated powers from the Hampshire County Council.

Those in force throughout the year were as follows:-

- (1) Pasteurised - Dealers' licences - 4
- (2) Tuberculin Tested - Dealers' licences - 3

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations require the Council to keep a register of persons carrying out the trade of Milk Distributor at or from premises in their district and also of premises used as dairies (other than dairy farms).

Three such persons and three such premises are registered.

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Continued concern was expressed in many quarters about the incidence of brucella organisms in raw tuberculin-tested milk. This organism can cause undulant fever in man. Despite the vaccination schemes against brucella infection, difficulty in eliminating the organism from raw milk is still experienced. From a public health point of view, danger of infecting man via the milk supply could be prevented if all milk for human consumption was to be pasteurised.

ICE CREAM

There are no ice cream manufacturers in the District.

There are 65 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. All these premises are village shops and stores retailing pre-packed ice cream from refrigerators.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

These Regulations contain provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises where food is handled.

A memorandum on the provisions of the Regulations has been circulated to the occupiers of all food premises in the District.

All the above premises are either wholesale or retail. There are no food manufacturers.

Routine inspection of food premises continued during the year. Generally the standard was good but a few cases of minor infringements were dealt with by informal notice. In all cases the requirements were carried out immediately.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the primary obligation is upon the Council to ensure that, so far as is practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice. The Act does not relieve the owners or occupiers of premises of their responsibility for the actual destruction of rats and mice.

In accordance with the above, the Council's Rodent Officer makes regular inspections of agricultural, industrial and commercial properties, drawing the attention of occupiers to any infestation by these rodents, and advising when necessary on methods of treatment etc.

Although a general service of treatment is not given, it is found desirable in some cases affecting such premises, particularly where the infestations affect more than one property, for a treatment service to be given upon charge on an "ad hoc" basis. Other than this, no contract work is undertaken.

As regards private houses, however, a free treatment service is given upon request.

General Inspections and Treatments

General inspections and treatments were carried out throughout the District as follows:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Council	Private	Agricultural	Other	
Number of properties in District	10	6,972	612	370	7,964
Number of properties inspected	10	357	147	108	622
Number of properties infested	10	349	28	41	428
Number of properties treated	10	342	28	40	420

Under the general heading "Type of Property", Council houses are included under column "Private" whereas the column "Council" includes refuse tips, sewage works, depots and the like used in connection with the functions of the Council.

The tables relate only to the number of properties inspected and/or treated and not to the number of actual inspections or visits. Treatments always involve several visits during the work and follow-up visits subsequently to ensure total clearance of infestation.

The Council properties are visited regularly once a month and oftener if found necessary.

The number of inspections and/or visits actually made were:-

Council properties	.. 87
Private dwelling houses	.. 1,033
Agricultural premises	.. 231
Business and other premises	.. 218

TOTAL:-	<u>1,569</u>
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There are no problems involved in sewer infestations as all the sewers are post-war.

Periodically test baits are laid in the more vulnerable sections but so far no "takes" have been recorded. Should at any time a "take" be found, then the whole of the affected system would be treated.

As with water supply and sewerage, the Military Authorities have their own arrangements for rodent control in Bordon and Longmoor Camps, but whenever necessary, as happened two or three times during the year, the Council's Rodent Officer co-operated with the Military Authorities in problem cases.

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In addition to the service of rodent control, assistance was also given to the public in connection with other infestations as follows:-

Wasps' nests destroyed	.13
Treatments for flies	..6
Treatments for fleas	..4
Treatments for ants	..6
Treatments for bees	..3
Treatments for bats	..1
Treatments for bed bugs	..1
Treatments for cockroaches	..3

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The above Act came into force in November, 1960, and under Section 1, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law, becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Apart from statutory action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrate.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft or by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers.

No complaints were received during the year.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HOP-PICKERS

Control over accommodation for hop-pickers provided by farmers is by means of Byelaws made by the Council under Section 270 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These Byelaws contain provisions relating to repair, cleanliness, overcrowding, cooking and sanitary facilities, and water supply etc.

The number of huts in use and of pickers employed has declined enormously since the installation of hop-picking machines which are operated mainly by local labour.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no such premises in the District.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There is one shop only licensable under this Act.

Several inspections were made during the year without cause for any action.

FOOD SAMPLING

I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Hampshire County Council, for the following information which he has kindly supplied:-

1. During the year ended the 31st December, 1963, 380 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Alton Rural District Council.

2. Milk Samples

348 samples of milk, including 59 of Channel Islands, were obtained, 26 of the samples being deficient of fat and four adulterated with added water. None of the fat deficiencies involved any prejudice to the purchaser, however, as in each case these affected samples from individual churns were included in larger consignments of milk from the producers concerned, the average fat content of each consignment being of the required standard. In each case, the milk was being supplied to wholesale dairies for processing and bottling and that from each producer was being mixed together on arrival at the dairies. Consequently, no further action was called for in these instances.

With regard to the four samples which showed added water, three were from farm tanks and one from a separate churn, the proportions being 4 per cent on 109 gallons, 1 per cent on 150 gallons, 1 per cent on 197 gallons and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Legal proceedings were taken in respect of the 4 per cent adulteration and these resulted in the producer concerned being fined £5 and ordered to pay £13. 10. 0. costs. It was not possible to ascertain the actual cause of the adulteration but it appeared that it might have been due to water inadvertently passing into the milk tank during the milking process. In view of the relatively small discrepancies involved in the other samples which contained water, warnings were given to the producers affected and subsequent repeat samples were satisfactory.

Three milk samples were found to contain antibiotics, stated as penicillin, but the amount did not exceed 0.04 international units per millilitre. The attention of the producers was drawn to the results and, in each case, further samples were free from contamination.

3. Miscellaneous Samples

32 samples of articles other than milk were procured, two only being unsatisfactory. These affected pork sausage meat, which contained only 50 per cent of meat, and a sample of steak and kidney pie in which a piece of hide with hairs attached to it was present.

Although there is no standard for pork sausages and pork sausage meat, they are normally found to contain not less than 65 per cent of meat and on this basis, the sample in question was considered unsatisfactory. The matter was taken up with the producer, against whom there had been no previous complaint, and in the circumstances legal proceedings were not taken but the vendor was warned. The producer of the steak and kidney pie was prosecuted in respect of the foreign matter and he was fined £5, with £8. 10. 0. costs. This case arose as a result of a complaint from a member of the public who discovered the offending matter whilst he was eating the pie.

4. General

During routine visits to traders, attention was given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicine Act, with regard to their application to the labelling and description of food and drugs.

CARAVANS

Caravan sites are now controlled under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into force on the 29th August, 1960, repealing Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in so far as caravans are concerned.

This Act provided a new licensing system administered by District Councils to secure that all caravan sites, after Planning permission has been obtained, are properly equipped and run.

As far as new sites are concerned, the first stage is a decision by the Planning Authority, (for this area the Hampshire County Council) as to whether the proposed site is or can be made suitable for caravan use. The second stage is how the site should be regulated and equipped, a matter for the District Council under licensing powers.

The District Council has formulated a comprehensive list of conditions including alternatives and these are applied according to the nature of the application, i.e., single caravans, multiple caravans, duration of approved period, commercial, non-commercial and holiday sites.

Generally speaking multiple sites present no special problems as they are, except for the non-commercial (works employees only) sites, run for profit and economic considerations ensure that standards are maintained.

As regards individual caravans, however, problems do arise, particularly where no prior application is made for Planning permission and many visits usually are necessary after the presence of the particular van becomes known to regularise the position. In the majority of cases, Planning permission is not forthcoming as it is the policy of the Planning Authority not to permit the stationing of individual caravans other than in most exceptional circumstances, caravans being considered by them to be sub-standard housing accommodation, detrimental to the amenities of the area.

The problem then arises of dealing with the families concerned, most of whom are hardship cases very often not able to afford the rents chargeable by the commercial site operators.

The caravan problem is generally one of housing and until sufficient housing at a rent which can be afforded is obtainable, then the caravan will remain as a form of dwelling, although, of course, there are a number of people who prefer this style of living and who must be catered for.

The problem in this District is also accentuated by restrictions on the licensing of caravans in other parts of Southern England, resulting in a pressure on this area where approval has been given to two large sites at Bordon, described later in this report, which are now largely occupied by families with no district connections and who in the main also work outside the area.

The caravan position as regards this District is as follows:-

- (1) Commercial site for 120 residential caravans at Bordon, in the Parish of Whitehill, licensed to the 31st December, 1971.
This site is still being developed and is provided with water closets and waste water drainage to the sewer, electricity and main water. At the end of the year there were 39 caravans on the site.
- (2) Commercial site for 99 residential caravans at Bordon, in the Parish of Whitehill, licensed to the 31st July, 1965.
This site is still in course of development; each van has its own water closet, waste water gulley and mains water connection, with drainage to sewer. Electricity supplies are awaiting the installation of equipment by the Electricity Board. At the end of the year there were 99 caravans on the site.
- (3) Commercial site for 12 residential caravans at Bordon, in the Parish of Whitehill, licensed to the 31st December, 1963.
This smaller site has water closets and waste water disposal points connected to the sewer, main water and electricity.
- (4) Commercial site for 25 residential caravans at Hollywater, in the Parish of Whitehill, licensed to the 31st December, 1965.
This site is occupied by the didikai (semi-gypsy) type of dweller and has chemical closets, main water standpipes and waste water soakaways. The sewer is not available.
- (5) Commercial site for 70 caravans at Symondstone, in the Parish of Headley, licensed permanently for holiday occupation only from May to October each year.
This site has been in existence for very many years and is used entirely by owners/occupiers with no residential use. Each caravan has its own chemical closet and main water standpipes are sited at convenient points. The site is run in conjunction with a farm and the owner has it under constant supervision.
- (6) Site for 70 caravans at Lasham Airfield, in the Parish of Lasham, licensed permanently for the use of persons connected with gliding.
Main water is provided by means of standpipes and most caravans have their own chemical closets. In addition, there is a range of closets provided by the Gliding Society. Proposals are in hand for a new club house which will include a number of water closets and showers to be available for the caravanners.

Apart from the above there are two small works sites licensed with use restricted to employees only. In both cases some employees of the organisations concerned spend varied periods in different parts of the country in connection with their employment, returning to base in between.

There is also one site, licensed permanently in the Parish of Whitehill, used as showmen's winter quarters, use being restricted to members of the Showmen's Guild.

Licence applications for single caravans were received and dealt with during the year as follows:-

- (1) 8 were approved and/or renewed for periods of 1-2 years for residential accommodation, mainly in gardens of private houses.
- (2) 9 were approved for applicants during the erection of a dwelling on the same site, the period of the licences being limited to the completion date of the dwelling.
- (3) 14 applications were refused Planning permission and were, therefore, not licensable. (Upon appeal two applications were granted approval and were subsequently licensed and included in (1) above.

At the end of the year there were 16 licences in force for single caravans in gardens etc. of private houses, and 6 in force during erection of dwelling on the same site as the particular caravan.

PETROLEUM ACTS

The storage of petroleum spirit and mixtures containing petroleum spirit is subject to strict control by annual licensing. All licences contain conditions based on the "model code" of the Home Office.

93 licences were issued and 4 new installations inspected and tested. Routine visits were made to other existing installations and minor infringements dealt with immediately.

HOUSING ACTS

The following shows the action taken during the year as regards unfit houses:-

<u>Action</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>	
Number of houses demolished as a result of formal action	4
Number of houses demolished by owners voluntarily	9
Number of houses closed as a result of formal action	3
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	1
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	18

In July, 1955, a report was prepared showing the estimated number of unfit dwellings in the District, to be the subject of a programme of clearance extending over the five years beginning in January, 1956, and ending in December, 1960.

This report showed the position as follows:-

(1) Total number of permanent houses in the District	.. 6,231
(2) Estimated number of unfit houses suitable for action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and for action in the above five year period.	.. 211

In March, 1960, a further report was submitted showing progress as follows:-

Number of houses in programme	.. <u>211</u>
Number of houses demolished - formally	- 40
- informally	- 13
	} 53
Orders in force - demolition orders	- 17
closing orders	- 8
undertakings	- 21
	} 46
Repaired - formally	- 13
informally	- 11
combined	- 57
	} 81
Balance outstanding	..... 31

The reference above to "combined" means that two or more cottages were converted into one, being fully repaired and modernised at the same time, and the number of dwellings is the number lost in the conversion, i.e., one where two were converted to one or two where three were converted into one.

Since the above mentioned date the balance of 31 has been reduced to 21 as follows:-

Demolished informally	... 2
Demolition orders in force	... 2
Closing orders in force	... 2
Repaired formally	... 1
Repaired informally	... 3

The outstanding 21 properties consist of 10 occupied, 8 derelict and 3 vacant.

In addition to the above properties included in the clearance programme, over the period other properties deteriorated and received attention so that the actual position as at the 31st December, 1963, was as follows:-

Number of houses demolished after formal notice	... 93
Number of houses demolished informally	... 85
Number of houses repaired after formal notice	... 22
Number of houses repaired informally	... 14
Combined and modernised as one	... 96
Subject to demolition orders	... 6
Subject to closing orders	... 9
Subject to undertakings	... 15

Total:- 340

Proposals were in hand in respect of 8 of the properties subject to orders and/or undertakings.

RENT ACT, 1957.

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair received under the provisions of the above Act.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR HOUSING

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into force on the 14th June, 1959, and introduced a new system of "standard" grants, to supplement the then existing scheme of "discretionary" grants, at the same time making a number of changes in the latter.

The new grants became available only towards the cost of installing "standard" amenities, i.e., bath, water closet, wash hand basin, food store and hot water supply, in dwellings which lacked any of these amenities but differing from "discretionary" grants in that, subject to certain conditions, they are claimable as of right. The amount of grant is one-half of the cost actually incurred on the works subject to a maximum grant of £155, scaled according to the amenities lacking and provided.

The main changes in the "discretionary" grant system are in the conditions, the conditional period having been reduced from 20 years to 10 years and the letting requirement being relaxed so that a property can be sold after three years from the completion of improvements to another owner-occupier without refund of grant.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

The "discretionary" grant scheme after a slow start got well under way in 1954 and applications over the years came in steadily as shown in the following table which shows, per year, the number of dwellings concerned in such applications, the total cost of the improvement works and the amount of grant made.

Year	Number of applications received	Number of houses concerned in such applications	Total cost of Improvement Works	Total amount of grant approved
1950	1	1	£879. 13. 6.	£439
1951	1	1	£578. 3. 6.	£289
1952	NIL	NIL	-	-
1953	4	5	£2,484. 3. 0.	£1,241
1954	22	36	£14,932. 15. 8.	£7,291
1955	38	58	£30,289. 5. 1.	£14,125
1956	19	31	£18,061. 4. 2.	£8,395
1957	21	36	£22,641. 8. 10.	£10,878
1958	33	47	£30,456. 9. 8.	£14,012
1959	38	52	£45,112. 7. 4.	£17,010
1960	28	35	£22,081. 19. 3.	£9,243
1961	25	29	£32,946. 0. 0.	£9,863
1962	24	33	£26,199. 3. 5.	£11,341
1963	18	22	£18,420. 5. 9.	£6,783
Totals	272	387	£265,082. 19. 2.	£110,910

The discretionary grant scheme which requires a comprehensive standard of fitness and amenities upon completion of the works allows of a 50% grant towards the cost of improvements subject to a maximum grant of £400.

The following table shows per year per dwelling the average cost of improvements and the average amount of grant made:-

Year	Number of Houses	Average cost of improve-ments	Average amount of grant
1950	2	£439	£219
1951	1	£578	£289
1952	-	-	-
1953	5	£497	£248
1954	36	£415	£203
1955	58	£522	£244
1956	31	£583	£271
1957	36	£629	£302
1958	47	£648	£298
1959	52	£868	£327
1960	35	£631	£264
1961	29	£1,136	£340
1962	33	£797	£344
1963	22	£837	£308
Overall Average }	387	£685	£287

These figures are affected in several ways, i.e., by the comparative higher cost of the conversion of buildings into dwellings; the increase in sewerage facilities allowing of cheaper drainage costs; and the rising costs of building materials and labour.

The following table shows year by year the localities in which houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants. This table refers only to completed schemes.

Parish	Number of houses improved per year													Totals
	19 51	19 52	19 53	19 54	19 55	19 56	19 57	19 58	19 59	19 60	19 61	19 62	19 63	
Bentley	-	-	1	1	7	6	2	3	5	-	2	-	1	28
Bentworth	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	13
Binsted	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	7	6	2	4	2	33
Chawton	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
East Tisted	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	1	-	1	3	-	5	21
Farringdon	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	11
Four Marks	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	5
Froyle	-	-	-	-	4	11	4	8	1	1	2	-	1	32
Grayshott	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	4	12	3	2	4	33
Headley	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	4	5	3	6	1	-	27
Kingsley	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	7
Lasham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	9
Medstead	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	3	-	11
Newton Valence	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Ropley	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	4	3	2	3	1	19
Selborne	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	4	3	12	8	3	-	38
Shalden	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
West Tisted	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Whitehill	-	-	-	1	6	2	9	4	1	4	5	1	6	39
Wield	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Worldham	-	-	-	-	9	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	23
TOTALS	2	1	1	3	59	46	38	33	40	55	36	19	35	368

The following table shows also year by year the occupancies of the dwellings for which discretionary grants were approved.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Owner/Occupiers</u>	<u>Farm and/or Estate Occupancies</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1950	-	2	-
1951	1	-	-
1952	-	-	-
1953	1	4	-
1954	7	27	2
1955	12	41	5
1956	6	24	1
1957	6	30	-
1958	14	29	4
1959	18	30	4
1960	12	13	10
1961	14	13	2
1962	13	12	8
1963	9	10	3
Totals	113	235	39

GRAND TOTAL:- 387

STANDARD GRANTS

The response of the public to this new system of grants was more immediate and has continued.

The following tables give various statistics:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Schemes approved</u>	<u>Maximum Grant</u>	<u>Completions</u>	<u>Grant approved</u>
1959	36	£5,225	6	£675
1960	92	£12,870	51	£6,124
1961	60	£8,740	76	£9,685
1962	58	£8,285	52	£6,418
1963	37	£5,400	51	£6,804
TOTALS:	283	£40,520	236	£29,706

STANDARD GRANTS (Continued)

The localities in which houses were improved with the aid of "standard" grants, completed schemes, are as follows:-

Parish	Number of houses improved per year					Totals
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Bentley	-	4	5	2	1	12
Bentworth	-	1	4	1	1	7
Binsted	-	8	4	4	12	28
Chawton	-	-	1	-	-	1
East Tisted	-	-	1	-	2	3
Farringdon	1	3	3	3	1	11
Four Marks	1	8	7	7	1	24
Froyle	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grayshott	2	5	15	2	5	29
Headley	2	4	7	6	2	21
Kingsley	-	1	-	4	-	5
Lasham	-	-	-	1	2	3
Medstead	-	3	6	5	4	18
Newton Valence	-	-	2	-	-	2
Ropley	-	5	1	2	1	9
Selborne	-	2	5	3	2	12
Shalden	-	-	-	-	1	1
West Tisted	-	-	1	1	-	2
Whitehill	-	6	10	10	14	40
Wield	-	-	2	-	2	4
Worldham	-	1	2	-	-	3
TOTALS:	6	51	76	52	51	236

STANDARD GRANTS (Continued)

The following table shows year by year the occupancies of the dwellings for which standard grants were approved:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Owner/occupiers</u>	<u>Farm and/or Estate Occupancies</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
1959	30	4	2
1960	57	10	25
1961	36	11	13
1962	37	6	15
1963	28	3	6
TOTALS	188	34	61

TOTAL:- 283

As the Improvement Grant schemes require the carrying out of any incidental repairs it follows that $368 + 236 = 604$ houses have been thoroughly repaired as well as improved, thus obviating any possible action under the repair sections of the Housing Acts.

FACTORIES

Under the provisions of the Factories Acts, the District Council is the authority responsible for enforcing the provisions regarding sanitary accommodation in all factories and in all factories where mechanical power is not used, the provisions with respect to cleanliness, overcrowding, workroom temperature and ventilation, and floor drainage.

The following particulars are those prescribed on the administration of the Acts:-

PART I

(1) - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

(1) Premises		(2) Number on Register	Number of		
			(3) Inspections	(4) Written Notices	(5) Occupiers prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities..... (Non-power)	1	1	NIL	NIL
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..... (Power)	66	40	2	NIL
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker' premises)	132	31	10	NIL

(2) - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	11	11	NIL	1	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:-	12	12	NIL	1	NIL

FACTORIES (Continued)

(3)

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Section 133			Section 134		
Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Of the above registered factories, these mainly consist of garages (motor vehicle repairs) and builders' yards (joinery).

There is one factory engaged on fibre glass fabrications, three light engineering factories, one blouse factory, one laundry and one brickworks.

There is only one factory, the fibre glass works, employing over 20 persons.

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I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. John Blackwell, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., Chartered Municipal Engineer, for the following statistics relating to Building Byelaws and Planning, local authority housing, sewerage and public cleansing.

BUILDING BYELAWS AND PLANNING

The total number of plans deposited with the Council for building works and development was as follows:-

(1) Under Building Byelaws	.....	502
(2) Planning applications only, } i.e., outline applications, } moveable dwellings, elect- } ricity lines etc. }	.....	444
Total number of plans deposited	.....	<u>946</u>

The number of new private dwellings completed by private enterprise building during the year was 167.

The number of temporary building licences in force remained at 15. These buildings are all regularly inspected with a view to maintenance in a good state of repair.

LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING

The number of new Council houses completed during the year was 64 and the Council Housing position at the end of the year was as follows:-

Permanent pre-war dwellings	.....	78@
Permanent post-war dwellings	.....	850
Temporary post-war dwellings	.....	116@@
Total:-		<u>1,044</u>

NOTES: @ This figure includes 16 houses at Headley purchased by the Council from the Headley Public Utility Society.

@@ This figure is comprised of 50 pre-fabricated bungalows at Lindford (Whitehill Parish) and 66 huttred dwellings at Erie Estate (Headley Parish)

SEWERAGE

The Council's works at Lindford (Whitehill Parish) receive and treat sewage from Bordon, Whitehill, Lindford, Bordon Military Camp, Headley, Grayshott and part of an adjoining area of the Haslemere Urban District Council.

The total flow at the works during the year was 136,180,000 gallons, an average of 373,000 gallons per day.

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The amount of rainfall recorded at the works for the year was 31.23 inches, an average of 2.60 inches per month.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

All public cleansing work is carried out by the Council's own vehicles and staff.

Refuse Collection

A general scheme of full refuse collection operates throughout the District.

Up to the early part of December, collections were weekly in the Parishes of Whitehill and Grayshott and fortnightly elsewhere.

Schedules were revised as from this date and collections in the various parishes are now as follows:-

<u>Weekly:-</u>	Bentley	Grayshott	Selborne
	Binsted	Headley	Whitehill
	Four Marks	Medstead	Wield
	Froyle	Ropley	
<u>Fortnightly:-</u>	Bentworth	Kingsley	Shalden
	Chawton	Lasham	West Tisted
	East Tisted	Newton Valence	Worldham
	Farrington		

In addition, a weekly collection is made from the married quarters in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps together with the regular removal of refuse from unit incinerators.

The collecting vehicles covered a total of 46,200 miles during the year, an average of 3,850 miles per month and collected a total of 33,955 cubic yards of refuse, an average of 2,830 cubic yards per month.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at various tips throughout the District. The main tip is on the Council's own land at Headley.

Cesspool Emptying

The Council operate a cesspool emptying service upon request for which a charge is made.

The number of loads (approximately 750 gallons per load) removed was as follows:-

(1) From private properties	.....	2,145 loads
(2) From Council house systems	.....	1,056 loads
Total:-		<u>3,201 loads</u>

The mileage covered by the cesspool emptying vehicles totalled 25,355 for the year, an average of 2,113 miles per month.

Nightsoil Collection

Collections of nightsoil are made generally throughout the district in areas where sewers are not available.

The collecting vehicles covered a total of 12,045 miles, an average of 1,004 miles per month.

Public Conveniences

The Council maintain public conveniences at Bordon and Grayshott.

Depots

The cleansing service vehicles operate from depots at the Council Offices in Alton and at the Sewage Works at Lindford.

